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Smallpox has appeared at various places along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. To-day it is reported at Guamote, Colta, and Columbe. At the latter place an American, employed by the railroad, died. The general manager of the road has ordered vaccination of all employees.

For the month ended January 31, 1905, the total number of deaths in Guayaquil was 261, of which 17 were from yellow fever, 9 from smallpox, and 31 from tuberculosis. For the same period last year there were 230 deaths, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 1 from smallpox, and 30 from tuberculosis.

During the month of January I issued 32 certificates of successful vaccination to passengers for Panama.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 10, as follows:

Russia.—No fresh cases of plague have occurred in the Gurjew district of the Ural territory since January 16.

Egypt.—During the week ended January 28 there were registered 3 new plague cases (and 1 death), all in Suez.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore there were registered 2 fresh cases of plague on January 2.

Siam.—During the period from December 22 to January 3 there occurred in Bangkok 2 cases of plague, both ending in death.

Japan.—During the month of November 81 cases of plague (and 76 deaths) occurred in Formosa.

British East Africa.—In Port Florence 9 cases of plague and 8 deaths occurred during the period from January 5 to 12.

Cholera.

Russia.—During the period from January 16 to 23 only 6 cholera cases (with 4 deaths) were registered in the Empire.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 28 was higher than it has been at any time during the past 5 months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 18.8 per thousand of the population, and was thus considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.8 per thousand. One-third of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, showed still more unfavorable health conditions than Berlin, namely, Munich, Nuremberg, Strasburg, Cologne, Magdeburg, Dresden, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg. The rate of mortality of Paris and Vienna was also much higher than the Berlin figure. The death rate of Hamburg, Stuttgart, and London, corresponded almost exactly with the Berlin rate. The following cities, on the other hand, had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz, Frankfort-on-Main, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Hanover, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 16.8), Charlottenburg (with 16.2), and Schöneberg (with 11.1). The mortality rate among infants rose from 3.2 to 4.3 per year and thousand, thus being higher than the Hamburg figure,

but considerably lower than the Munich rate. There were registered in Berlin during the week in question 12 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from whooping cough, 130 deaths from other diseases of the respiratory organs, 103 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 35 deaths from cancer, 12 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, 1 death from enteric fever. Finally, 15 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Vaccination of crews of vessels proceeding to American ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, February 4, as follows:

Transactions for the two weeks ended February 4, 1905.

January 25, 1905: Sanitary certificate No. 73 (accompanying consular invoice No. 22 of 1905) was granted for 3,000 baskets of onions, shipped per steamship *Marquis Bacqueham*, to Manila. These onions were grown at Nasik, a place free from cholera.

A shipment of hides has been inspected, but the invoices have not yet been issued.

Mortality of Bombay City for the weeks ended January 24 and 31, 1905.

	Jan. 24, 1905.	Same week last year.	Jan. 31, 1905.	Same week last year.
Plague deaths.....	301	231	408	384
Plague mortality, per 1,000.....				
Smallpox deaths.....	94	7	109	10
Cholera deaths.....	0	0	0	0
Total deaths.....	1,139	763	1,327	917
Total mortality, per 1,000.....	76.32	51.12	88.92	61.44

Although the plague mortality is large and rapidly increasing, yet the striking fact is the great increase in the smallpox mortality, a real epidemic being in progress in the city. The indifference of natives to the disease in their homes, or even in themselves, is so great that one can only wonder that there is not a far greater spread of the malady. During the past week patients with smallpox have been detected on the street cars. Yesterday, while entering a native tenement, I passed a woman standing in the doorway, covered with pustules, while children and adults were passing by her in large numbers. On January 29 I was called to see an American gentleman who was said to be very ill with fever. I found him suffering with such intense backache in addition to his other symptoms that I at once removed him to an isolation ward in St. George's Hospital. Two days later he broke out with pustules. The consul and I have been urging all American tourists to be vaccinated before proceeding through India, and I have already vaccinated scores of Americans, travelers and residents, myself, in addition to the number that must have been done at the public vaccination stations throughout the city.

I shall require the crews of all vessels proceeding to American ports to be vaccinated unless they have recent scars or have had smallpox.